

a lower price than the *Kurdistan* and *Karoon* wheats, because it is soft and has not the 'strength' of the latter, which is necessary in the making of the Arabic 'Hubus' or pancake-like bread. It is worth a trial in dry regions." (*Fairchild.*)

8813. TRITICUM DURUM.

Wheat.

From Bagdad, Arabia. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 877, March 9, 1902), June 7, 1902.

Kurd. "A wheat grown in Kurdistan and brought down to the Bagdad market. It is used for bread making and brings good prices, being, in fact, one of the highest priced wheats in the Bagdad market. Bread from this wheat is made in thin sheets like German pancakes and has a decided mixture of the macaroni wheat flour in it. This wheat is harder than No. 8812. The *Kurd* wheats and the *Karun* or *Karoon* wheats are considered the best sorts sold in Bagdad and I understand they are grown without irrigation, depending only upon the scanty rains. They should be tested to show their resistance to rust and drought." (*Fairchild.*)

8814. PHASEOLUS VIRIDISSIMUS.

Bean.

From Bassorah, Arabia. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 864, March 3, 1902), June 7, 1902.

Maash. This is grown in Mesopotamia and used as food. It is employed with rice and even boiled and eaten alone. It is planted in drills or hills, like ordinary string beans, and grows to a height of 2 feet or more. This resembles, I am informed, the *Merjemek* of Turkey. I think this is the same species as No. 6430 sent in 1901 as *Phaseolus viridissimus*, secured in Athens, Greece. This bean should be tested in the irrigated lands of the Southwest, and as a vegetable throughout the Southern States of America." (*Fairchild.*)

8815. ANDROPOGON SORGHUM.

Sorghum.

From Bassorah, Arabia. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 863, February 25, 1902), June 7, 1902.

Edra. "A kind of sorghum like the *Dura* of the Egyptians. This is a white variety grown in this hot region where the temperature often goes to 117° F. and during the summer ranges between 85° and 99° F. day and night. No other irrigation than that of the rains is received by the plants, and yet it is said that it can be relied upon generally to give a fair crop. It is worth trying on the scorching deserts of California. The grain makes excellent second-class food." (*Fairchild.*)

8816 to 8819. TRITICUM.

Wheat.

From Bassorah, Arabia. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (Nos. 857 to 861, February 25, 1902), June 7, 1902.

"A collection of wheats from the Euphrates, Tigris, and Karun river valleys, which are the three great wheat growing regions of Mesopotamia. These wheats are not generally grown by irrigation but depend upon the rains for their water, and as the climate is a dry and excessively hot one and the soil an adobe, inclined to be alkaline, these wheats deserve trial in similar excessively hot regions in America. Their rust-resisting qualities I know nothing about. With the exception of the Karun variety they are not especially fine wheats, but from their very long culture here in Mesopotamia they should be tried in the Colorado Desert region and on any stiff soil which is subject to droughts. Larger quantities may be had by corresponding with Mr. H. P. Chalk, of Bassorah, referring to the varieties by name. These are exposed two months to a summer shade temperature of 117° to 120° F. and stand it well. The wheats are as follows." (*Fairchild.*)

8816. TRITICUM DURUM.

Buetha. A hard wheat from Arag, on the Euphrates River. (No. 858.)

8817. TRITICUM VULGARE.

Bagdad. A soft variety from Bagdad. (No. 859.)